33. (new) The method according to claim 31, in which the light emission intensity quencher is selected from the group consisting of a colorimetric assay specific for lipids or proteins.

34. (new) The method according to claim 31, in which the donor comprises a cholesteryl ester having a fluorescent label wherein said label blocks cholesteryl esterase activity and does not block cholesteryl ester transfer protein activity.

35. (New) A method for measuring activity of a protein that transports substances among donor/acceptor substances comprising

(a) obtaining a sample comprising said protein

(b) incubating said sample with (i) a donor substance labeled with a light emitter wherein light emitted from said light emitter increases with increasing activity of said protein and (ii) a light emission intensity quencher, wherein quenching of light emission intensity by said quencher increases with concentration of protein endogenously present in said sample, wherein said quencher acts as a normalization factor and

(c) detecting light emission intensity to determine activity of said protein.

36. (new) The method according to claim 35, in which the donor particle comprises a fluorescent lipid.

37. (new) The method according to claim 35, in which the light emission intensity quencher is selected from the group consisting of a turbidimetric assay specific for protein or lipid.

38. (new) The method according to claim 35, in which the donor is a cholesteryl ester having a fluorescent label wherein said label blocks cholesteryl esterase activity and does not block cholesteryl ester transfer protein activity.